

# **Author**

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An Alliance in Trouble? Turkey and NATO in 2025



# TURKEY AND NATO

#### AN ALLIANCE IN TROUBLE?

Turkey became a NATO member in 1952.

Throughout the Cold War, Turkey was a **crucial ally** in NATO's **southern flank**, controlling the Soviet Union's access to the Mediterranean via the Black Sea and Turkish Straits. Turkey was also seen as an important element for **limiting Soviet influence in the Middle East**.



Turkey has contributed to every NATO mission since the 1990s. But relations between Turkey and its NATO allies started to fray at the edges after the start of the civil war in Syria in 2012 and have deteriorated further since 2015.



When the Cold War ended, some argued that Turkey was no longer a key ally. But with the wars in the Balkans throughout the 1990s and the war in Afghanistan after 9/11, the allies once again perceived Turkey to be an important asset.



There are THREE main issues of contention between Turkey and its NATO allies since 2015.

The different threat assessments regarding the war in Syria.

The decision by Turkey to purchase Russian-made S-400 SAM systems in early 2017.



"Democratic backsliding" or the increasing authoritarian tendencies in Turkey.

Another potential problem: In November 2019, Turkey signed an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) agreement with Libya in the Eastern Mediterranean disputed by Greece (a NATO ally) and Cyprus and challenged by the EU.



## TURKEY AND NATO

## THE DELPHI METHOD

A half-day workshop, held at Carleton University on March 3, 2020 with representatives from DND, GAC, CF, as well as scholars from Canada, the US, and Europe explored possible states of the world related to Turkey-NATO relations in the next five years. The workshop used a modified **DELPHI METHOD**.











In the classical application of the Delphi method, experts individually make estimations and provide a rationale for their answers.

The experts are then asked to reflect on the rationales submitted by other experts, after which they are invited to revise their estimations.

This (estimate-deliberate-estimate) cycle continues until a particular outcome is achieved.

The MODIFIED DELPHI APPROACH taken in this workshop was done in two stages: pre-workshop survey and the workshop.

One week prior to the workshop, the participants anonymously **filled out a survey**, asking them to identify at least one, but no more than three events/developments for each of the following three categories: **existing trends**, **weak signals**, **and potential wildcards**.

At the workshop, participants used an **online app** to estimate the likelihood of a trend continuing. After a **discussion of the group's results** participants were invited to submit new responses.

ALMOST CERTAINLY NOT (10% PROBABILITY)

PROBABLY NOT (30% PROBABILITY)

EVEN (50% PROBABILITY)

PROBABLE (70% PROBABILITY)

ALMOST CERTAIN (90% PROBABILITY)

In the second part of the workshop, participants were asked to rate the impact of each discussed trend, weak signal, and wildcard on **Canadian security and defence interests** on a five-point scale (from negative to positive).

## **TURKEY AND NATO**

#### **THREE FUTURES IN 2025**



## **TURKEY AND NATO**

## IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

#### **TRENDS**

Turkey and NATO will continue to have divergent prioritization of key security challenges

ORARLE

ALMOST CERTAIN

Security cooperation between Turkey and Russia will continue

**ALMOST** 

EVEN

PROBABLY NOT

PROBABLE

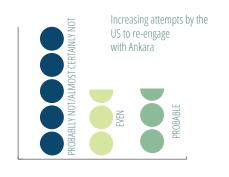
Turkey will continue to be authoritarian

EVEN

PROBABLE

# WEAK SIGNALS

STRENGTHENING OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS



CERTAINLY NOT WILDCARDS



Withdrawal of Turkey from NATO



Resolution of key outstanding issues between the allies



Change of leadership in Turkey before 2025

